

A single specimen of a related mite was collected at Duke University from pine needle duff June 22, 1953, by Andrew Spielman, now with the U. S. Navy. The condition of the mount is such that detailed description and figures are difficult to give. The mite is similar to the California species, differing principally in having a seta on the basal segment of the palpus (fig. 5) and in possessing lens-like organs on the lateral and posterior margins of the body—6 pairs surround the anal opening. No name is given to this species but it is mentioned here to strengthen the erection of the new genus.

## REFERENCES

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## A NEW GARGAPHIA FROM FLORIDA

(HEMIPTERA: TINGIDAE)

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Through the courtesy of Mr. Harold A. Denmark, of the Department of Entomology, State Plant Board of Florida, I have been privileged to examine some collections of Hemiptera from various parts of the state. Among these were two specimens of the new species described here. The locality from which they come is in northwestern Florida, less than a mile from the southwestern corner of the State of Georgia.

**Gargaphia sororia**, new species

Length 4.05 mm., maximum width across hemelytra 1.76 mm., across discoidal area 1.66 mm., across paranota 1.17 mm.

Cephalic spines nearly as in *G. amorphae* (Walsh), basal spines more nearly horizontal and very slightly longer than the median one, median spine oblique, not surpassing tips of the rather short frontal spines which are contiguous at tips and do not reach middle of first antennal segment. Lengths of antennal segments I-IV = 31:14:163:45, first two segments heavily infuscated, nearly black, third segment brown, fourth segment black, first segment one-fourth longer than vertical height of an eye (31:25),<sup>1</sup> third segment much longer than transverse width of pronotum across paranota (163:117). Hood about as long as its height above dorsal margin of eye (31:33).

Paranota more nearly vertical than in *G. amorphae* but formed much as in that species, rather evenly rounded at sides, with four rows of cells at widest part, the veinlets mostly brown or brownish piceous, cells hyaline. Median carina of pronotum scarcely higher than lateral carinae, these not extending forward quite as far as posterior end of hood.

<sup>1</sup>All comparative measurements are expressed in hundredths of a millimeter.

Costal area of hemelytra with four rows of fairly large cells at its widest part, and with four rows of smaller cells opposite discoidal area; veinlets piceous to black opposite apical half of discoidal area and enclosing lightly embrowned cells, so as to form a fairly distinct transverse fascia which attains costal margin; veinlets of apical third or more of hemelytra less heavily embrowned, their cells entirely hyaline; veinlets on short basal part of costal area and on its middle portion largely pale. Subcostal area biseriate from base to middle of hemelytron, uniseriate beyond that point, but with an occasional extra interpolated cell in region of transverse fascia. Discoidal area two fifths as long as hemelytra (112:280), its apical angle strongly displaced outwardly, as in *G. amorphac*, its widest part with four rows of cells about equal in size to those of adjacent subcostal area. Pronotum (except apical part of posterior process), subcostal area in part, discoidal area (except middle portion), and body beneath, black or piceous. Legs brown, apical segment of tarsi black.

Apparently nearest allied to *G. amorphac* (Walsh, 1864), but of somewhat more slender form and distinctly darker coloration, with the first two antennal segments brownish black to black, and with the transverse fascia on the costal area more distinct. In *G. amorphac* the more oblique position of the paranota makes the transverse width across then nearly equal to the length of the third antennal segment (140:159), the subcostal area is triseriate over that portion which is biseriate in the present species, and the discoidal area is nearly half as long as the hemelytra (127:271).

The black first antennal segment causes this new species to run to *G. solani* Heid. in the keys of Drake (1917, Ent. News 28: 227) and Blatchley (1926, Heter. E. N. Amer. 473). It is very distinct from that species, which has the paranota much more widely expanded, with subangularly rounded lateral margins, so that the transverse width across them is distinctly greater than the length of the third antennal segment (174: 152).

In Gibson's key (1919, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 45: 190) *G. sororia*, n. sp. runs to complet 6, but does not fit either alternative there since the discoidal area is plainly less than half as long as the hemelytra but is much wider than the subcostal area.

Holotype ♂: Gadsden County, Florida, 1 August 1956 (F. W. Mead), in University of Florida collections. Paratype ♂: Same data as type, in collection of State Plant Board of Florida. Mr. Mead informs me that these two specimens were collected by sweeping miscellaneous vegetation on the narrow flood plain of the Apalachicola River at Chattahoochee, Florida. The host plant was not identified.

#### THE SPREAD OF *CATORHINTHA MENDICA* STAL

(COREIDAE, HEMIPTERA)

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*Catorhintha mendica* Stål (1870) is of interest here first for the manner in which it has extended its range within its native North America, and second because the study of its spread indicates the